

T-388
Defender Cannery
5620 Landing Neck Road
Trappe Vicinity
Ca. 1914-1960
Private

The Defender Cannery, also historically known as Landing Neck Cannery, is located on 4.19 acres of land south of the community of Easton in Talbot County, Maryland. The parcel is located on Landing Neck Road at its intersection with Lloyds Landing Road. The property contains eight structures. The structures include a cannery, two warehouses, an overseers' house, migrant worker's housing, and an office.

Defender Cannery represents an intact collection of industrial buildings associated with the historically important construction of small local canneries that allowed for expansion of the local and regional agricultural markets and the development of local industry in Talbot County. The property was purchased by Lewis A. Conwell in 1891 from Margaret A. and James H. Covington. William J. Macklem inherited the property in 1903 from Conwell's estate. William Macklem developed the Landing Neck Cannery on the site, which was active from 1919 to 1921. In 1921, the company was merged with the Defender Cannery in Trappe. This cannery specialized in the canning of tomatoes, using produce from the surrounding fields. The property was purchased by a group known as "Harrison and Jarboe" in 1943 from the William J. Macklem Estate. "Harrison and Jarboe" consisted of Raymond L., Robert S., Nora A., Stanley R., J. Lester, and Gladys W. Harrison; Clara V., Harvey J., and Wilson M. Jarboe; and James E. Warner. Members of the original Harrison and Jarboe group sold their interests to the following remaining investors in 1946: Harvey J. Jarboe, Wilson M. Jarboe, Stanley R. Harrison, J. Lester Harrison, and James E. Warner. The cannery was sold exclusively to James E. Warner in 1958 by the remaining members of the Harrison and Jarboe group. All machinery, tools and equipment then located and used at the cannery were conveyed to James E. Warner under the terms of the sale. Bay Country Food, Inc. purchased the property in 1974 from James E. Warner and operated the cannery until 1982. The land was subdivided and the lots were subsequently sold, leaving the cannery site intact.

Inventory No. T-388

1. Name of Property

historic	Defender Cannery
other	Landing Neck Cannery

2. Location

street and number	5620 Landing Neck Road	not for publication
city, town	Trappe	<u>X</u> vicinity
county	Talbot	

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	Lucius F. and Deanna Daniels			
street and number	7276 Waverly Island Road		telephone	410-822-0159
city, town	Easton	state	MD	zip code 21601

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Talbot County Courthouse	liber 926 folio 713 and liber 1129 folio 630
city, town	Easton	tax map 49/8 tax parcel 46 tax ID number 124541

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
_____ district	_____ public	_____ agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
X _____ building(s)	X _____ private	_____ landscape	8 _____ buildings
_____ structure	_____ both	X _____ commerce/trade	_____ recreation/culture
_____ site		_____ defense	_____ religion
_____ object		_____ domestic	_____ social
		_____ education	_____ transportation
		_____ funerary	8 _____ objects
		_____ government	_____ work in progress
		_____ health care	_____ unknown
		_____ industry	_____ vacant/not in use
			_____ other:
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

7. Description

Inventory No. T-388

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary Description

The Defender Cannery, also historically known as Landing Neck Cannery, is located on 4.19 acres of land south of the community of Easton in Talbot County, Maryland. The parcel is located on Landing Neck Road at its intersection with Lloyds Landing Road. The property contains eight structures. The structures include a cannery, two warehouses, an overseers' house, migrant worker's housing, and an office.

The complex is located directly on Landing Neck Road and is arranged in a linear plan along the roadway. A pond was located to the southeast of the complex, but which has since been filled in. The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields and is currently used as a commercial warehouse and storage facility.

Cannery, ca. 1910-1960

The main building of the complex is the cannery, which was built in seven phases beginning ca. 1910 and continuing to ca. 1960. The building is described in the order in which it was constructed for the first floor plan).

Part 1 of the cannery is a two-story timber frame structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The first floor space was most recently used for holding baskets of tomatoes prior to beginning the canning process. The second floor was used for storing the canned goods. Part 1 is six bays deep and has an undivided interior space. The building is clad with corrugated metal. The front-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. This section of the building is entered through four sets of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing on the first level. Four sets of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing are located on the second level to allow for access to the second floor storage space. The window openings have six-pane wood hopper sashes, which have been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor on the first floor. The second floor is accessed via an open string wood stair. Trap doors are located at various points in the wooden second floor to allow for the movement of goods using chutes, which have since been removed.

Part 2 of the cannery is a one-and-a-half story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The first floor space was most recently used for processing the tomatoes. The second level was used for storing the canned goods. Part 2 is three bays deep and has an undivided interior space with an office and a tool shed located in the north and east corners. A toilet was added in the south corner in the 1950s. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units and are clad with vertical boards on the southwest façade. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal and has a boarded up skylight with a side gable roof located along the ridgeline. The roof covers both Part 2 and Part 4. This section of the building is entered through a set of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing. A set of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing allow for access from the second floor storage space to Part 3. The windows are two-pane metal hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor on the first floor. A deep wash pit and trench has been cut into the floor to accommodate the waste. The trench was connected to the pond via metal pipes. The second floor is accessed via the stair in Part 1. Trap doors are located at various points in the wooden second floor to allow for the movement of goods using chutes, which have since been removed.

Part 3 of the cannery is a one-story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The space was most recently used for storing the canned goods as they were cooling from the pasteurization process. Part 3 is three bays deep and has an undivided interior space. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. This section of the building has no exterior doors. The windows are two-pane metal hopper sashes which have been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

Part 4 of the cannery is a one-and-a-half story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The space was most recently used for canning the processed goods. Part 4 is three bays deep and has an undivided interior space. A lab is located in the east corner of the space with a kitchen space to the rear. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units and are clad with vertical boards on the northwest and southwest façades. The gable roof is clad with corrugated

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Continuation Sheet

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metal and has a boarded up skylight with a side gable roof located along the ridgeline. The roof covers both Part 4 and Part 2. This section of the building is entered through a hinged wood plank door into the kitchen. A set of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing allow for access from the second floor storage space to Part 3. The windows are two-pane metal hopper sashes. The kitchen has a large rectangular opening for food distribution which has since been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. Drainage channels have been cut into the floor to accommodate the waste water. The trench was connected to the pond via metal pipes. The second floor is accessed via the stair in Part 1. Trap doors are located at various points in the wooden second floor to allow for the movement of goods using chutes, which have since been removed.

Part 5 of the cannery is a one-story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The space was most recently used as a loading area. Part 5 is one bay deep and has an undivided interior space. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. This section of the building has a metal roll-up door. The windows are six-over-six-over-one double hung metal sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

Part 6 of the cannery is the ruins of a one-story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The space was used for the pasteurization process and contained the boilers for the cannery. Part 6 had an undivided interior space. The walls were constructed of concrete masonry units. The gable roof was clad with corrugated metal. This section of the building is being reconstructed by the current property owners.

Part 7 of the cannery is a one-story timber frame structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The space was most recently used for storage. Part 7 is six bays deep and has an undivided interior space. The building is clad with corrugated metal. The shed roof is clad with corrugated metal. This section of the building is entered through a metal roll-up door and a modern hinged steel core door. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

Warehouses (2), ca. 1943

There are two timber frame warehouses, both constructed prior to 1943, located to the northeast of the cannery building. The northernmost warehouse was used for tomato storage while the other warehouse was used for empty can storage. Both warehouses are one-story structures with an undivided interior space. The buildings are six bays deep and rest on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls of the tomato warehouse are clad with corrugated metal and the walls of the can warehouse are clad with corrugating standing-seam metal. The front-gable roofs are clad with corrugated metal. The buildings are accessed through roll up metal doors on the northwest façade. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. Insulation has been installed on all interior walls.

Overseer's House, ca. 1940

The overseer's house is a one-story wood frame structure, constructed ca. 1940, with a hall-parlor plan and a rear shed roof addition. The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation with a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation on the rear addition. The building is clad with asbestos shingles and has horizontal wood siding in the gable ends. The rear addition is clad with vertical wood siding. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is entered through a single-panel three-pane hinged wood entry door into the enclosed porch. The windows are two-over-two horizontal wood sashes. The building has an interior concrete masonry unit chimney. The front porch has been enclosed and has three-pane metal louvered windows. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

Migrant Worker's Housing (2), ca. 1940

There are two blocks of migrant worker's housing, one housing ten single-pen units and one housing fourteen single-pen units. Each block, constructed ca. 1940, is a one-story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. Oyster

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Continuation Sheet

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shells have appeared in part of the foundation during recent renovations. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units with vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. Each unit is entered through a modern hinged steel core door. The windows were two-over-two wood sashes, which have since been boarded up. Each unit is approximately twelve feet by twelve feet and is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

Privy, ca. 1940

To the rear of the migrant worker's housing is a privy, constructed ca. 1940. The privy is a one-story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The interior space is divided into two rooms, one for men and one for women. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units with vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is entered through modern hinged steel core doors on the east and west façades. The windows were two-pane metal hopper sashes, which have since been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

Office, ca. 1940

The office is a one-story wood frame structure, constructed ca. 1940, with a hall-parlor plan and a rear shed roof addition. The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The building is clad with asbestos shingles. The cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is entered through a hinged single-panel, single-pane, cross braced wood entry door. The windows are two-over-two horizontal wood sashes. The building has an exterior end gable concrete masonry unit chimney. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates 1914-1920; 1920-1939; 1939-1946; 1946-1960 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates ca. 1910-1960

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary Statement of Significance

Defender Cannery represents the areas of Commerce and Industry between the years 1910 to 1960. The property as a whole is associated with the historically important construction of small local canneries that allowed for expansion of the local and regional agricultural markets and the development of local industry. This coincides with the development of the canning industry in Talbot County and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland during the World War I (1914-1920) agricultural period and its continued evolution during the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), the World War II (1939-1946), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) agricultural periods. The property retains several buildings that display the characteristics and building types associated with a cannery operation in Talbot County during this period.

Historical Background

The property known as the Defender Cannery was purchased by Lewis A. Conwell in 1891 from Margaret A. and James H. Covington. William J. Macklem inherited the property in 1903 from Conwell's estate. William Macklem developed the Landing Neck Cannery on the site, which was active from 1919 to 1921. In 1921, the company was merged with the Defender Cannery in Trappe. This cannery specialized in the canning of tomatoes, using produce from the surrounding fields. The property was purchased by a group known as "Harrison and Jarboe" in 1943 from the William J. Macklem Estate. "Harrison and Jarboe" consisted of Raymond L., Robert S., Nora A., Stanley R., J. Lester, and Gladys W. Harrison; Clara V., Harvey J., and Wilson M. Jarboe; and James E. Warner. Members of the original Harrison and Jarboe group sold their interests to the following remaining investors in 1946: Harvey J. Jarboe, Wilson M. Jarboe, Stanley R. Harrison, J. Lester Harrison, and James E. Warner. The cannery was sold exclusively to James E. Warner in 1958 by the remaining members of the Harrison and Jarboe group. All machinery, tools and equipment then located and used at the cannery were conveyed to James E. Warner under the terms of the sale. Bay Country Food, Inc. purchased the property in 1974 from James E. Warner and operated the cannery until 1982. The land was subdivided and the lots were subsequently sold, leaving the cannery site intact. The property is currently used as a storage facility.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. T-388

Burton, R. Lee, Jr. *Canneries of the Eastern Shore*. Centreville, Md.: Tidewater Publishers, 1986.

Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Talbot County Land Records

Whitaker, James H. *Agricultural Buildings and Structures*. Reston, Va.: Reston Publishing Co., 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 4.19
Acreage of historical setting 4.19
Quadrangle name Trappe, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1: 24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the surveyed property is marked as current boundary as described on Talbot County Tax Map 49, Grid 8, Parcel 46. The existing parcel portion is concurrent with the historic setting, and includes character-defining resources and setting which relate to the property's construction and evolution.

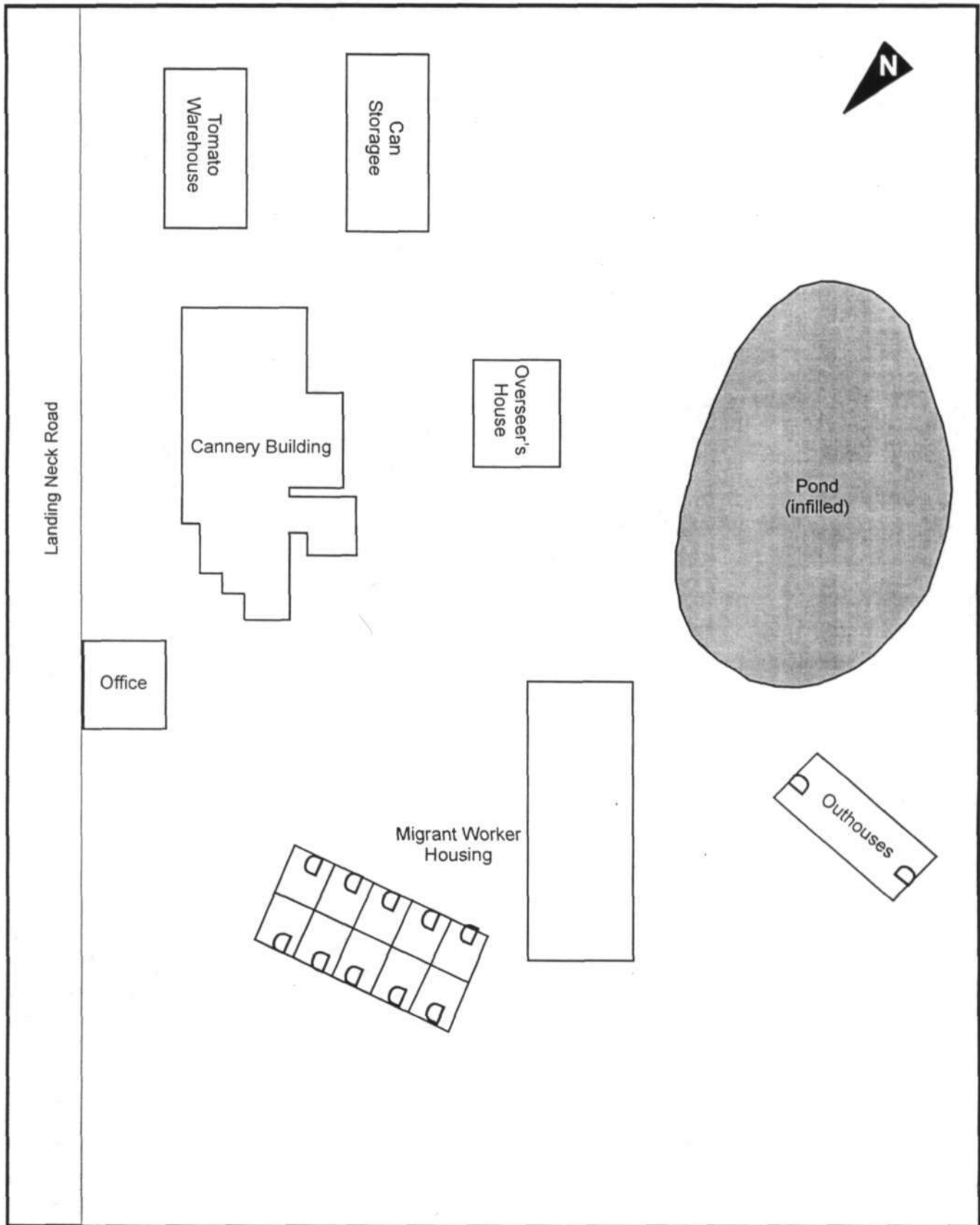
11. Form Prepared by

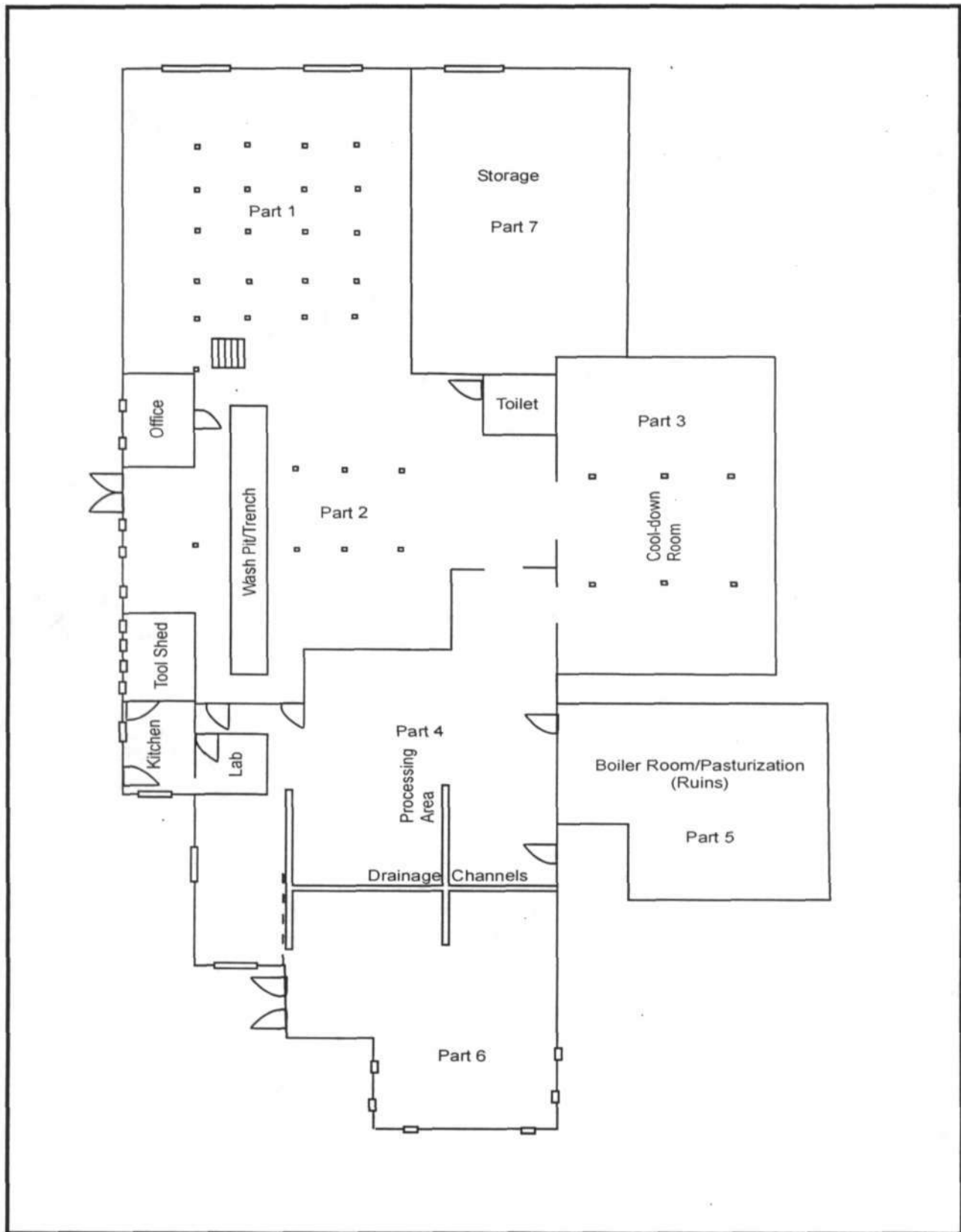
name/title	Amy Barnes, Architectural Historian		
organization	URS Corporation	date	12-08-03
street & number	7101 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 700	telephone	301.652.2215
city or town	Bethesda	state	MD 20814

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

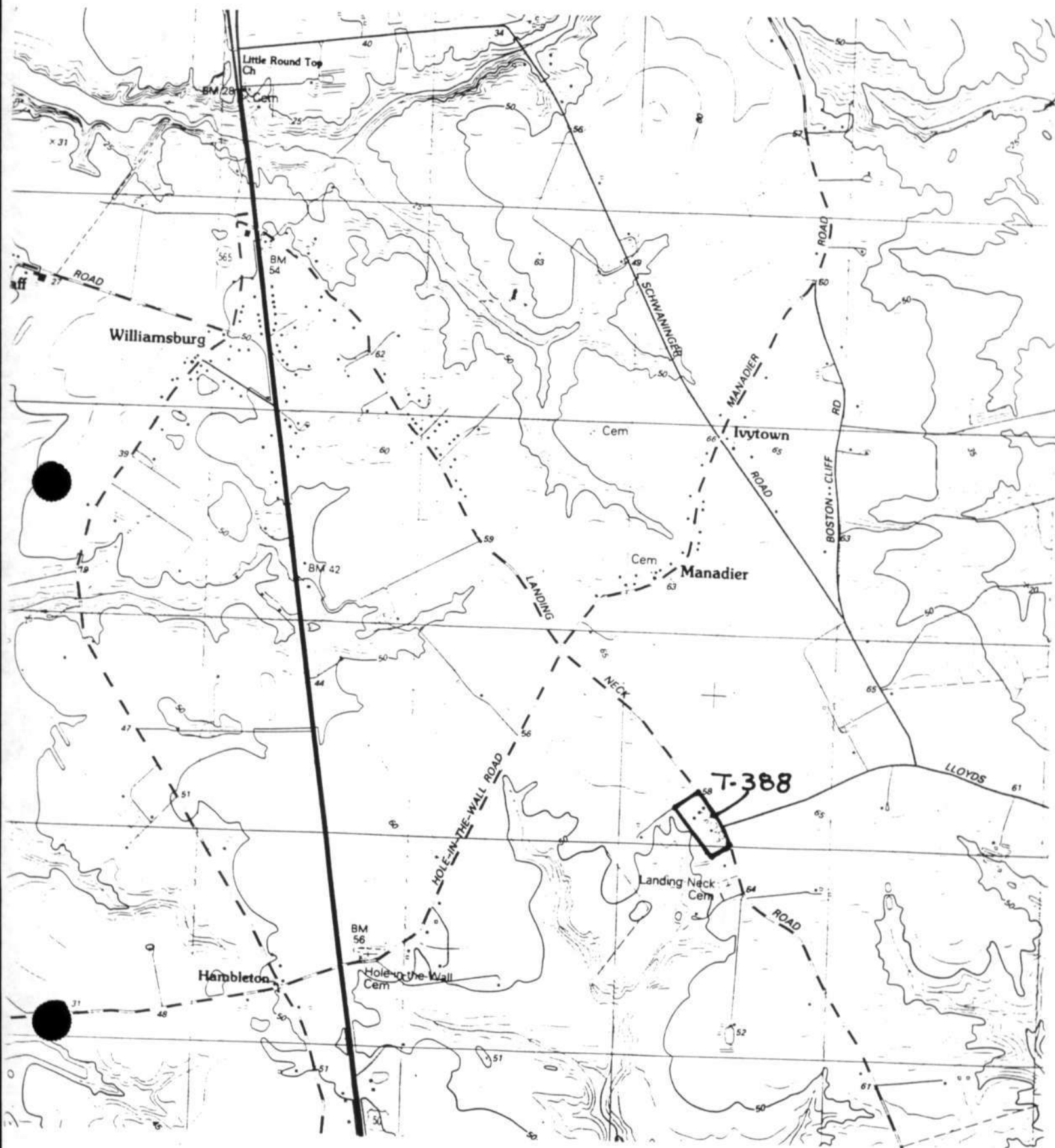
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600





T-388
Defender Cannery
Trappe, MD USGS Quad (1: 24,000)





T-388

DEFENDER CANNERY
talbot Co., MD

M. Edwards

7/15/03

MD SHPO

TOMATO Storehouse Look NW

1/25



T-388

Defender Cannery
Talbot Co., MD

M. Edwards

7/15/03

MD SHPO

Tomato Storckhouse looking S

2/25



T-388

Defender Cannery

Talbot Co., MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

Gray bldg #2 looking NW (corner)

3/2s



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DEFENDER CANNERY

Talbot Co, MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

CANNERY LOOKING NW

4/25



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Defender Cannery

Talbot Co., MD

M Edwards

7/15/03

MD SHPO

Cannery in Distance - Cinder block bldg in
foreground looking S

S/S



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DEFENDER CANNERY
Talbot Co., MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPD

Detail showing window where products
sold looking S

6/25



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Defender Cannery
Talbot Co. MD

M. Edwards

7/15/03

MD SHPO

Office bldg looking SE (overseer's house)

7/25



SELF
STORAGE
RENTALS
40000

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DEFENDER CANNERY

Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

Office bldg. (COVERSEER'S house) Look NW

8/25



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DEFENDER CANNERY

Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SH PO

Migrant WORKERS how 2 look NW

9/25



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DEFENDER CANNERY

Talbot Co., MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

MAIN complex Look 7 St

10/25



T-388

DEFENDERS CANNER

Talbot Co, MD

M. EDWARDS

7/1st 03

MD SHPO

MAIN complex look 2 SE

1 1/2 S



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DEFENDER CANNERY
Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

MAIN complex looking S

12/25



T-388

DEFENDER CANNER

Talbot Co., MD

M EDWARDS

7/15/03

Cinder block bathroom looking NW

13/25



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DEFENDER CANNERY
Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

Side View MAIN complex looking E

14/25



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DEFENDER CANNERY

Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

MAIN Block looking NE

13/25



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DEFENDER CANNER

Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPD

INSIDE of Migrant WORKERS HOUSING

Looky W

16/25



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DEFENDER CANNERY
Talbot Co MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

OVER SEERS House # 2 looking S

17/25



T-388

DEFENDERS CANNERY
Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

OVERSEERS House #2 (REAR) Looking N
18/25



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Defenders Canning
Talbot Co., MD

M. Edwards

7/15/03

MD SHPO

Can Storage Bldg. looking SE

1a/25



T-388

DEFENDER CANNERY

Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/33

MD SHPO

Gable end look W

20/25



NO SMOKING

T-388

DEFENDER CANNERY
Talbot Co, MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

Tool Shop look NE

2/25



UP

UP

OASIS
The Word For Water Coolers
Worldwide®

THE BOTTLEABLE CONCENTRATE IN THIS PRODUCT COMPLY WITH
THE LEAD CONTAMINATION CONTROL ACT 1986
MADE IN U.S.A.

UP

c/c

UP

OASIS
The Word For Water Coolers
Worldwide®

THE BOTTLEABLE CONCENTRATE IN THIS PRODUCT COMPLY WITH
THE LEAD CONTAMINATION CONTROL ACT 1986
MADE IN U.S.A.

HANDLE WITH CARE
FRAGILE
DO NOT SHIP
WET SPOTS

SUNROC

SUNROC
WATER COOLER

WATER COOLER

UP
PP

UP

T-388

DEFENDER CANNERY

Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPD

Tool shop, interior looking S

22/25



T-388

DEFENDER CANNERY

Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

CINDER block processing area (INTERIOR)

Looky S

23/25



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DEFENDER CANNERY
Talbot Co. MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

Storage room 2nd floor showing trussing looking N
24/25



T-388

DEFENDER CANNERY

Talbot CO MD

M. EDWARDS

7/15/03

MD SHPO

TRAP DOOR 2nd Floor looking Down

25/25